THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1256] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

Mr. GILBERT RICKS—

SIR,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Friday the second day of November next, at Goochland courthouse, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Joseph Gray, to be read as evidence in my suit (as assignee of George Slaughter) against you, now depending in Albemarle court; at which time you may attend, if you think proper. Y'rs.

WM. O. ALLEN.

Williamburg, October 4th, 1804. law2dNo.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of BIBB'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson and Jane Isabella his wife, and Wm. Du-Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock, Fearns, and Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect, by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following. The terms of sale are—one third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, as also a deed of trust upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with special warranty will be executed to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. law ds.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804, till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and fixty-one dollars and fixty-four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No. 63, on which the warehouse is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 31st day of November next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by E. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.——Quarterly do.——County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,——A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make speedy purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 18 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 ostf

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

James River Company.

NOTICE.—The Locks near Westham are open for the passage of Boats.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, October 16th, 1804.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

REVIEW OF

JEFFERSON'S Administration—No. XIV.

The next subject of attention is an act of Congress, passed about the last of March, 1802, increasing the salaries of certain executive officers. This together with the sale of the bank stock of the United States is a fine comment on the sincerity of the present administration in their professions of love for economy, and the interest of the people in the disposal of their money.

On the 11th day of September, 1789, was approved an act establishing the salaries of certain executive officers. Their compensations have constantly been the same, except a small alteration in those of certain officers in the treasury department, and in that of the attorney-general, till an act of March 2, 1799. It was unlimited as to the the time of its continuance, and part of a general system. Has this law been repealed? On the 2d of March, 1799, was approved an act, in which provision was made that certain officers of government should receive higher compensations for services, instead of those before established, for the term of three years. The salary of the secretary was raised from 3500 to 5000 dollars, and that of the attorney general from 2400 to 3000, and others in a similar ratio. But in this act there was no clause repealing the law of September, 1789, or in any way affecting it, except for the term of time we have mentioned. Now it is an undeniable principle, that when one law, whose exittence is to continue but for a certain time, alters another which was general and unlimited, as soon as the former expires, the latter is again in force. Nay, it has been held, that when a law has repealed a preceding one, a repeal of this latter is a revival of the former, without any provision for that purpose. It is clear, then, that the law of 1789 was in force after the expiration of the act of 1799, which was on the 31st of December, 1801, and consequently the salaries of the executive officers were, after December 31, 1801, neither more nor less than those granted by the act of 1789. The secretary of the treasury could again only receive, from the 31st of December, as a year's salary, 3500 dollars, and the attorney general, 2400, until the compensations should be increased by some succeeding act of congress. On the 14th April, 1802, such an act was approved by Mr. Jefferson. The salary of the secretary of the treasury is again 5000, and that of the attorney general 3000 dollars. If, then, 5000 is more than 3500, and 3000 more than 2400, it is demonstrably true, that our self-denying patriots have raised the salaries, which they themselves formerly voted against, as being unnecessarily high, and a waste of public money.

Their patriotism will still be more clearly displayed by comparing the circumstances for an increase of compensation by the federalists in 1799, with those for an augmentation of salary by the democrats in 1802.

In 1799 we were at war with France.—In 1802, the president informed us, we were at peace with all nations. At the former time every article of living was at the highest price; at the latter they were proportionably cheap. When the federalists administered the government, it was an unpardonable sin, it was hastening to the crisis of national bankruptcy, to raise salaries, though the great expence of living required it. To raise them, when the means of subsistence were much cheaper, was right, was meritorious, was raising the nation to the very pinnacle of wealth, for the only reason, however, which can be invented, because they themselves were to receive them. Indeed so forgetful have the democrats been of their former lessons of economy, that they have made exertions since 1802 to increase salaries, enjoyed by themselves, beyond what federalism ever attempted.

The sale of the bank stock has been investigated by congress, and the result is eidence of what might be expected, that a great sacrafice of the property of the United States had been made. The observations and calculations, shewing the ignorance and corruption of this transaction of Mr. Gallatin, were made by Mr. Bayard. We shall not hesitate to use them, as being the most complete examination of the subject, that the public can receive.

Two questions present themselves; first, whether the commissioners of the sinking fund had any legal right to sell the bank shares at all? Secondly, whether it was fit and expedient to sell them at the time, and on the terms they did?

It is admitted that they were empowered by an act of 1796, under which also they pretend to justify the present transaction, to sell, if they should find the same to be most advantageous, such and so many of the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, as they might think proper, and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the national debt, due or to become due, *during the course of that year*, to the bank of the United States, or the bank of New-York. But it is contended that his authority was not permanent, but ceased with the occasion.

In 1796, 5,363,641 dollars of the debt of the United States became due. The principal part of this debt was owing the bank of the United States, the payment of which was required. To discharge this debt the act of congress provided three ways: First, by an ordinary loan; Secondly, by the sale of six per cent stock below par; thirdly, by the sale of the bank stock. In either of the former ways could it be paid; the latter therefore was the only one by which it could be discharged at that time. It was never, however, the design of congress to make the bank stock a principal and direct fund for the payment of this debt, could it have been liquidated in any other way. It was composed of several loans, authorised by several acts; in each of which a special fund had been provided to answer the debt to be contracted. This fund was the surplus of duties on imports and tonnage. The surplus of the ordinary revenue was made, by law, the immediate, and in itself, was the natural fund to meet the debts, which constituted the 5,636,641 dollars. While, therefore, such surplusses existed, it was clearly not the intention of the act of 1796 to suffer six per cent stocks to be sold under par, or to allow any of the active and productive funds of the United States to be disposed of. The power to sell the six per cents and the bank stock was evidently predicated upon the *failure of the original funds, provided* in consequence of the ordinary revenue being absorbed by pryor incumbrances. In case of the sale of the bank stock by the commissioners, the ordinary funds were not appropriated.—Both Gallatin and the president inform, that there was a surplus of money beyond expenditures in the treasury, during the same year, of 4,500,000 dollars. It may then be advanced that this act of Mr. Gallatin and others in selling the bank stock, while there was an unappropriated surplus in the treasury more than competent to answer the purposes for which it was sold, was not simply *an abuse*, but a *most unwarrantable assumption of power*.

It cannot be doubted, that if this unappropriated surplus had existed at the date of the act of 1796, that the power created by that law to sell the stock, would not have

been delegated. The creation of the power was a measure of necessity, and its existence depended on the continuance of the same necessity. The bank stock was not a direct and immediate fund; it was simply auxiliary, and therefore contingent. The laws under which the debts were contracted, and the funds provided for their payment, considered collectively, plainly speak this language to the commissioners of the sinking fund. "In the event that the surplus of ordinary revenues does not enable you to pay the instalment of the foreign debt, and debts due to the bank, then you shall have power to sell the bank stock." A power depending on a certain event has no existence without the occurrence of that event. In the present instance the event did not exist, which was the ground of power, given to the commissioners, and their act, therefore, in the sale of the bank stock, was not warranted by law.

From the question of right, we come to an examination of that of expediency. This involves two things.—First, whether the stock was sold for the best price the market afforded? Secondly, if not, whether the loss was compensated by any advantage which the government derived from undertakings upon the part of the purchaser?

The price of stocks, from actual sales about the time of the disposal of the bank stock, was from 150 to 154. In London it was as high as 156. The sale made by the commissioners was in June, 1802, and the instalments of the Dutch debt became due on the 1st January, 1st February, 1st March and 1st June, 1803. In consequence of this the purchaser received two dividends before he was obliged to make any payment, which of course composes part of the profits of his bargain.

	Dollars.
The shares sold, 2220 at 150, were worth	1,332,000
The two dividends, which amounted to 22 dollars on a share, were equal to	75,480
The value, therefore, the United States parted with was	1,407,480
The sale was in fact made at 145, and yielded only	1,287,660
The United States, therefore, plainly lost	119,880

The enquiry now is, what benefit, afforded by the contract, will compensate this loss?

It is stated by the commissioners, that Mr. Baring, the purchaser, in consideration of the sale of the stock at 45 per cent. advance undertook to pay at Amsterdam, guilders 3,140,487 16 1-2 at the rate of 41 cents the guilder. In March, April and May of this year, bills on London might have been purchased under par, during and subsequent to the same period bills in London or Amsterdam might have also been purchased under par. The government, therefore, might have remitted the instalments of the Dutch debt to Amsterdam by way of London, have allowed a commission of one per cent. for the operation, and yet have made the remittance at par, and probably below it. This certainly was practicable, when, during the period referred to the average of exchange between the United States and London was 2 per cent below par, and between London and Amsterdam more than half per cent. below par. Let me now ask, what have the commissioners saved by their contract to compensate the loss of 20 dollars on 2220 shares of the stock they have sold? *They have taken bills on Holland at a rate nearly 2 1-2 per cent. above par, when the remittance might have been made at par.*

It is undeniable then, that a sacrifice of 20 dollars was made on each share, amounting in the whole sale to 44,400; that two dividends were also sacrificed, amounting to 75,480, making the sum of 119,880 dollars; and the compensation for this loss is an agreement to remit 1,287,600 dollars to *Amsterdam* for a premium of 3 1-2 per cent. amounting to the sum of 32,190; when this premium might have been saved, and consequently making the aggregate loss to the United States, in this single transaction, 152,070 dollars.

A circumstance, attending this bargain of our Genevan financier, worthy of particular notice, is, that scarcely a merchant in this country had any knowledge of the transaction, until completed. Application was made to the Manhattan bank, and the bank of the United States to remit the requisite sums. The latter refused. The former offered to make remittances on even more advantageous terms, than the company in *England*. It is impossible to determine why the offer was not embraced, unless a resolution had been formed to *sacrafice this property*, and *sacrafice it too to foreigners*.

Here, my countrymen, is a specimen of the skill of that wonderful financier, Mr. Gallatin; who, like the philosopher's stone, it was said, could change dust to gold, and who, by a single word, though outlandish, could liquidate the national debt. With this man compare Mr. Pickering, the libeller with the libelled; the villifier with the villified. Never were his fiscal arrangements stamped with ignorance or corruption. Never in his public transactions did he prefer the interests of foreigners to that of native citizens. Instead of losing 152,070, he saved America 14,000 by the purchase of bills on the same nation, where we have since lost. But the pretended skill of the administration in finance, and their love for economy and the people, are, like the visions of night, delusion, producing disappointment.

HUME.

From the United States Gazette.

DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

No. III.

In our consideration of the points at which Spain may be vulnerable to our attack, I need scarcely observe that we could make no impression upon her European or South American dominions. Visionary as are many of our citizens in their ideas relative to the weakness of the Spaniards, there could be none who would advocate attempts that would only create ridicule and laughter. Our military operations could not therefore, I presume, extend further than the Floridas and Cuba, and possibly the romantic views of some of our people may have embraced the conquest of Mexico, while our naval exertions must be limited to privateering.

The force which Spain has hitherto kept up in Florida, is said to have been inconsiderable. From Cuba and Mexico, however, where larger bodies of troops are maintained, reinforcements would soon be received, amply sufficient at least to repel sudden incursions—and in the event of our making that country the probable scene of action, an efficient army would doubtless be sent thither from Europe.

As on our side we have scarcely a shadow of a military establishment, we should be obliged, certainly until an army could be raised and disciplined, to rely wholly on the efforts of our western militia, which could not it is believed be brought into exertion without much greater difficulty, and would in reality be much less formidable than is generally imagined.

Without referring to the constitutional objection against sending the militia out of our territories, the thin and scattered population of the western country, precludes the possibility of our being able to raise or maintain large bodies of troops there. In other countries, the class of men who fill the ranks of an army, can be spared without injury to the public, or loss to themselves.—They seldom have any property or the expectation of procuring any, are without employment, and are frequently too lazy to seek for it. But in the western part of the U. States, this description of persons if it exists at all, is not a numerous one. There, almost every individual has some property or the means of acquiring it; he has most frequently a family to provide for, and a farm to cultivate.—However well disposed therefore he might be, to take up arms for the defence of his country, yet he will not be inclined to desert all his objects in life, for the purpose of effecting a remote, perhaps an unnecessary *conquest*.

The great distance too of those states from Florida, whose western settlements are most powerful, would oppose an insuperable bar to their lending any effectual assistance—and the country to the southward of Kentucky is yet in its infancy, and would, as has been shown in a preceding number, require the concentration of all its energies for its own defence.

Thus then we should find it difficult to raise the force necessary for offensive operations; but "it was said" the mode of attack would present embarrassments meriting serious and deliberate reflection.

By land any attempt against West Florida is supposed to be impracticable. We never could dream of traversing an army drawn from those parts of the country which are capable of furnishing (especially if we were assailed by Indian hostility) over the unhealthy wilderness they must pass through, before they could reach the enemy.

It is presumed, therefore, that the attempt would be made by sailing down the Mississippi; but setting aside the expence and delay of building boats adequate to transporting large bodies of men, and the difficulty of navigating them in a stream confessedly dangerous, how would our troops be assured of a safe or speedy return? The current of the Mississippi is strong at all seasons; sometimes it is irresistible, and at no time can it be ascended but slowly and laboriously. Would it then be prudent to make an attack without the means of retreat in case of disaster? Ought we not to be very sure of success before we adopt the desperate plan of providing for none but a favorable issue to our operations? And is it not obvious that our brave soldiers, if defeated, destitute of the means of prompt assistance, or the prospect of immediate return, would be exposed to inevitable destruction?

It is conjectured indeed that an attack upon East Florida from Georgia and South Carolina might be deemed practicable. But in these states from the paucity of white inhabitants, and the danger of internal commotion, the difficulty of raising an effective military force would be still greater than in the western country—and as the settlements in East Florida are not contemptible either for size or population, we should probably meet with a resistance from the inhabitants alone, supposing them to be without the aid of an army more formidable, and of longer duration than we are at present aware of.

Upon the whole then, on the side of the Spaniards we might calculate upon finding a great regular force in full possession of the country, and supported by Indian alliances.—While, on our part, there would only be a disorderly militia collected with great expence, trouble and delay, subject to no discipline, ignorant of the country, perhaps sinking under its diseases—and what is worse than all, directed by a government without wisdom, spirit or probity—too ignorant to know our resources—too parsimonious to use them—and too pusillanimous to act with courage, promptitude or effect. What then in this their most vulnerable quarter have the Spaniards to dread?

Cuba has also been supposed by our ardent politicians to be within our grasp.

But we have neither an army to go there, nor a navy to transport one thither, nor the funds requisite for such an expedition. We know what immense exertions were made by Great Britain in the year 1762 (the most flourishing period of her glory) to effect its reduction, how long and vigorous was its resistance, though not in a complete state of defence, and how great the loss of the conquerors. Since that time however it is understood to have been an object of peculiar care and attention. A respectable force both naval and military is now always kept up there, and while the most powerful nations of Europe appear to deem its subjugation impracticable, is not the threat of our making any impression upon it too idle a gasconade to be seriously adopted by the American people.

Splendid visions have likewise been formed by men of sanguine temperament, with regard to an attempt upon Mexico—But without adverting to the probability of defeat, if the invasion was made, how are we to get there? Not by sea. The superiority of the Spanish navy would cause the enemy to laugh to scorn such an endeavor. And can any reasonable man suppose, that we could penetrate the wilds of Louisiana with an army, when we know not even the map of the country, and when, as I have before shown, we would be in a perpetual state of alarm for the safety of our southern and western settlements?

Thus incapable of injuring our enemy by land, would the efforts of our privateers alone, compensate us for the evils of war? If Spain was possessed of a flourishing commerce, in the hands of individuals, she certainly would, in this respect, have much to dread from the courage, enterprise and activity of our citizens; but while our sails are unfurled on every sea, and our ships are exposed in every quarter to depredation, it is notorious that with the exception of her galleons, she has scarcely any thing upon the ocean worth the trouble of seizing. These vessels which convey her treasures from America and India, are powerful ships of war, always guarded by convoy, which, if danger was apprehended, of course would be considerably strengthened. They are, therefore, utterly beyond the reach of cruisers—and even supposing it possible that some of them might be captured, they would only swell the fortunes of particular privateers men, without conferring any benefit on the nation.

The last and not the least weighty objection that I shall mention to our prosecuting the war, with the necessary vigor and effect, would be the situation of our finances.

At present the whole of our national revenue is drawn from our merchants, and unwise as it was to repeal the system of internal taxation, yet we all must admit that it was renewed. We could not derive from it a sum by any means adequate to the exigencies of war—Not only are the habits of the people averse from direct impositions, but the scarcity of specie in many parts of the country creates peculiar difficulties in their complying with this sort of fiscal arrangement. The means of operation must therefore still principally be derived from our commerce or from loans negociated in Europe. As to the first, the burthens laid upon our trade are already sufficiently heavy, and exposed as it would be by hostilities to disaster and ruin, it could little prosper under new exactions, and as to the second, independently of the political inconveniencies attending an increase of our debts, we should find our credit and the capacity of borrowing very seriously impaired by the hazard, we should be rashly encountering. In Holland and England it could not be forgotten that a former war reduced us to a state of absolute bankruptcy, and as the prospect of our peace and security has been the principal inducement with foreigners to trust their property among us, if that inducement was removed we should find very little disposition on their parts, to continue to invest their fortunes in our funds.

AN AMERICAN.

THE STORM OF TUESDAY LAST.

SALEM, October 11.

On Tuesday morning, October 9, about 9 o'clock, the wind changed to N. E. with rain and thunder all day. After sun-down the wind rose violently, and the storm continued through the whole night with little abatement. On account of the neap tides, little damage was done at the wharves, but the vessels at anchor, drove into the upper part of the harbour, where most of them are on shore. In the town greater damage was done, than ever has been known in it, by injuries to houses and in the blowing down of barns, chimnies, trees and fences. Mr. Atwater Phippen, who has long attended to the fall of rain, says that 4 inches fell in the day, and 3 inches in the night, a greater quantity than he has ever known in the same space of time.

Every vessel in Salem and Marblehead harbours went on shore, and great damage has been done on shore. We learn by reports that the neighbouring towns have suffered more severely than we have.

The following vessels are on shore in Salem harbor:—Ships Recovery and Adventure; brig Liberty, lost main-top mast; schr Livley; a schr from Nova-Scotia, with plaister; a schr from Passamaquody, fish, oil and lumber, together with 10 or 12 schooners and sloops, chiefly coasters. On shore at the Beacon, schr Eagle, little damaged. A schr is ashore behind the fort, which drifted from Gloucester.

At Marblehead, 33 sail were driven on shore, among which are two brigs; a fishing boat from Charleston was run down on the beach, by one of the brigs, one man considerably hurt. Several barns, chimnies, &c. blown down.

At Cape-Ann, a Kennebuck schr from the West-Indies, with rum, went to pieces, one woman lost.

BOSTON, October 10.

STORM.

A violent storm commenced yesterday; and at the hour of putting our paper to press, still continued with unabating violence, at N. N. E. Last night the steeple of Christ (North) church, was blown down, but from the direction in which it fell, only injured the corner of a house. The roof of the tower of the stone chapel was carried about 200 feet, fell upon a shed, and broke two chaises to pieces. Many trees and fences are levelled in the streets; and several chimnies, we learn, are blown down; one of them (Mr. Morse's), fell upon a couple of stage coaches, near the market, and broke them to pieces. The storm began yesterday morning at S. E. In the afternoon it shifted to N. N. E. Before the gale shifted, much damage was apprehended to the shipping, &c. in the harbor; no material damage has been done them, that we have heard of; the tide being at the ebb during the night, and high water not until past 4 o'clock this morning, must operate much in their favor. Several sail were reported yesterday morning to have been in the bay; this report was afterwards contradicted. Judging from the uncommon violence of the wind here, we are apprehensive the gale must be very severe upon the coast.

P. S. *We nesday morning, 5 o'clock.* We just learn, that about 15 large and small shipping are either bilged, or considerably injured, and several sunk, at the N. side, Long wharf; on the windword side of most of the wharves damage is done; a sloop sunk on the flats, a boy drowned, and other damage there. Several sail are said to be on shore at Dorchester. Parts of houses blown down. The battery of Mr. Ebenezer Eaton's new house, fell, killed a young woman, and dangerously wounded one of his children. The storm appears abating.

OCTOBER 11.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

On Tuesday morning last, a most violent storm commenced in this place, and continued its destructive career, until about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The wind blew at first from S. S. E. then shifted to E. increasing its power until about 3 o'clock, when it abated for a few moments, and then veered to N. E. From this quarter, the gale blew with a violence and fury unprecedented in the annals of this town. The damage which has been sustained by this tremendous hurricane, cannot at present be estimated; but is very great and extensive. We have taken some pains to collect the particulars, and subjoin the following, as a statement, which though it may not embrace every item, is not deficient in any essential point.

From Charleston Bridge, to North Battery-wharf, no essential damage done except the blowing down of Messrs. Revere's furnace, and the loss of several pleasure boats and other small craft, lumber, &c.

At North-Battery wharf, the brig Aurora, was considerably injured; and some small craft bilged or sunk.

At May's wharf, the ship Franklin, belonging to Mr. Scobie, lost her main top mast, and is otherwise damaged, the sloop Polly, belonging to Dea. John White, with lumber, drifted against the wharf bilged and sunk. The small craft were generally sunk or stove to pieces; a boat near this wharf upset and two men who were on board, drowned; and the wharf itself very materially damaged.

At Hancock's wharf, no essential injury has been sustained, except the loss of a few small boats, and the chasing of vessels, laying along side.

From Hancock's wharf to Long wharf, scarcely any damage. The direction of the wind, and the intermediate situation of the wharves, were such, as to enable the shipping, of every description, to lay with great safety.

At the long wharf, the ship Amphion and ship Hermoine were considerably injured in their sterns; the new sch'r. Hamilton, owned by Messrs. Newill and Niles, and capt. Barber, lost her bowsprit, stern beat in, and otherwise much injured; sch'r. Dorcas, capt. Rider, of Chatham, loaded with fish, beat nearly to pieces, and sunk; brig Agge, of Dresden, has received considerable injury; sloop Laura, capt. Griffin, of Cape Ann, nearly beat to pieces and cargo very much damaged; sch'r. Fair Lady, Dennis, of Harwich, much damaged—sch'r. Eliza Abigal, of Providence, lost her bowsprit, and in other respects considerably damaged; sch'r. Four Brothers, of Dennis, sch'r. Rambler, belonging to Wm. Stackpole, sch'r. Enterprize, belonging to Mr. Ignatius Surgent, brig Enterprize, belonging to Maynard and Lamb, sch'r. Sea flower, of Dennis, sch'r. John Adams, of N. Bedford, and several other vessels injured though not essentially; the orig Sea-flower belonging to Smith, Hudson, and others, was drove from the wharf, and has received considerable injury; the Washington, Curtis, of Brunswick, just arrived from Turks Island, drifted from her moorings to Foster's wharf, where she lost her bowsprit, foremast, &c. and her cargo very considerably damaged.

From Long wharf to Foster's-wharf, no material injury sustained.

At Foster's wharf the brig Brilliant, (formerly the John) has bilged and sunk; and the brig Hebe much damaged.

At Fellowes's wharf the ship Marquis de Semeruelus, belonging to Mr. Fellowes was drove from her fastenings, upon Dorcester flats, where she now lays high and dry.

At Russel's wharf no essential injury done.

From Russel's wharf to the Neck, no material damage sustained by the shipping but large quantities of lumber, &c. are destroyed.

On the Flats, Fore Point Channel, two eastern sch'rs. with lumber, lost their bowsprits and foremasts; a sloop lighter, belonging to Mr. Franks, sunk near the channel; a lad by the name of Smith, who had been attempting to keep her free of water, finding the vessel sinking, clung to a plank, from which he was soon washed off and drowned. Several boats went off and attempted to save him, but their exertions were fruitless.

The sch'r. Louisiana, Launer, and sch'r. Nancy, Perkins, of Penobscot, were drove from their anchorage, and drifted to Dorchester flats, without receiving any material injury.

Two sch'rs. two sloops, and two lighters, were also driven on shore near South Boston bridge.

Fears are entertained of the loss of the ship Protector of New-York; the pilot left her at o'clock on Monday night, and he thinks she could not weather the Cape. A ship was seen off Scituate on Tuesday about noon.

The damage sustained in the interior of the town, has been considerably; scarcely a tree, particularly the poplars, which ornamented almost every yard and garden is left standing; many of the houses are unroofed, and some of the new buildings are so much bent and twisted, that if they do not fall themselves, they must be taken down among these is one belonging to Mr. Jonathan Loring, at West-Boston, and another to Mr. Jonathan Mason, Esq. The kitchen part of the house now occupied by Mr. Chappotin in Summer-street, was unroofed, the chimney blown down, and much damage done to his furniture. The room of the tower of the Chapel was wrenched off by the violence of the wind, and carried above 200 feet, before it fell. A large and new brick dwelling house, at West-Boston, belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Eaton, has been greatly injured, and must, it is expected, be taken down. In stating that particular, we have to lament an occurrence, which proved fatal to one of his family, and had well nigh affected the whole, in a similar manner. Eaton lived in an adjoining house; and was unconscious of the danger that hung over him; Mr. Jonathan Loring, who resided in the neighbourhood, apprised him of the insecurity of his family, while the gale continued, and after repeated and urgent entreaties prevailed on him to remove his wife and children: in a few moments after, the battlement of the new house blew over, and fell, with a large part of the upper story, directly upon the building which they had just left, and entirely demolished a principal part of it: burying in its ruins, every person left in the house; among whom was a servant woman by the name of Bennet, killed, and another woman, with a man and boy, badly wounded.

The North Church Steeple, which experienced the power of the gale on Tuesday night, fell on an adjoining house and crushed it to pieces. The family who rented the house were all of them fortunately on a visit at the time, or they must have perished amid the ruins.

One of the Western Stages, in passing West-Boston bridge, was upset by the force of the wind, and several of the passengers considerably hurt.

In Charleston, considerable damage has been sustained by this storm. The Baptist meeting-house is partly unroofed, and the spire of the Rev. Dr. Moore's meeting-house, very much bent; but being newly and strongly built, the steeple stood the gale. The new brick building in the U. S. Navy yard, is so far injured, that it must be taken down, if it does not fall of itself, a large dwelling-house, belonging to Mr. John Harris, and another to Mr. Bolton, are blown down; most of the brick yards are considerably injured, and a large quantity of the bricks destroyed. The shipping experienced no damage.

FROM GLOUCESTER.

Our intelligence from Gloucester, (Cape Ann) presents us with the continuance of the dreadful waste and destruction, which has resulted from the late storm. The following particulars were handed to us by a gentleman who left that place yesterday morning: "Near fresh water Cove, a Kennebunk sloop, loaded with rum, is entirely lost, with a lady passenger on board, the master and crew saved; a schooner belonging to Connecticut, loaded with corn, entirely gone to pieces, people saved; several others ashore; six vessels cut away their masts, among them an English ship from Newfoundland; four or five others were driven out of the harbour, and it is supposed are lost, with their crews; three small fishing schooners were driven from Manchester bay, and are probably lost.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing craft on the north part of the cape, as they were exposed to the severity of the gale, and must have encountered every difficulty in finding safe harbours." Our informant being from Cape Ann harbour only, is enabled to furnish no particulars of the fate of this numerous and valuable fleet of vessels.

FROM MARBLEHEAD.

Accounts from Marblehead inform, that the gale of Tuesday last, has proved, it is feared, fatal to a number of vessels that were blown out of the harbour, and to every one that was approaching it, immediately previous to the commencement of the hurricane. Twenty or thirty sail, riding at anchor in the harbour, were driven ashore on the S. W. beach; from whence it is expected they will be got off, without suffering any essential injury.

The spire of Beverley meeting house has been blown down and considerable damage done to many of the houses in town. The shipping rode out the gale in safety.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

The partial and summary accounts which have been received from the neighbouring towns though they afford no particulars of the effects of the late gale, sufficiently evince the wide spread destruction on which has been experienced by it. In almost every direction the fruit and other trees have destroyed, and much damage done by the heavy rain, which fell during the storm.

The southern mail, due yesterday noon, had not arrived at the post-office last evening. This delay is without doubt, owing to the obstruction in the roads by the falling of the trees; or by the heavy freshes in impeding the travelling, and carrying away bridges, &c.

Mr. Low in passing with his stage from Gloucester, yesterday, had to cut his way through, in many parts of the roads, so destructive has been the gale to the trees and fences throughout that part of the country.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

We have the pleasure of announcing the return of Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. who arrived here yesterday in the ship Sophrona, from Bordeaux.—Mr. Colden has been absent some time on his travels through Europe, for the benefit of his health;

and we have the happiness of stating, that he has so far recovered as to be able to resume his valuable labours at the bar.

Mr. Colden is the bearer of governmental dispatches from our Minister at Paris.

By the ship Sophrona, the Editors of this Gazette have received Paris papers to the 18th of August; but they contain no news of moment. We have however, made a few extracts. We are verbally informed, that Bonaparte was extremely unpopular in France.

The Paris papers state, that Bonaparte was on the coast, reviewing the troops. He had left Dunkirk, and after passing through Furnes and Nieuport, arrived at Ostend. During the whole of the day when he was reviewing the troops at the latter place, the rain fell in torrents; the manœuvres, notwithstanding, continued as if it were the finest weather in the world.

At Boulogne, the 15th of August, the Emperor was to distribute the decorations of the legion of honor to those members of it who belong to the army and the flotilla. His throne was to be elevated in the middle of a square battalion, formed by a hundred thousand troops!

CORFU, July 2.—War has broke out in Greece. The troops of Ali-Pacha have been beaten by the natives of the country. Large quantities of gunpowder have been sent from Corfu to Parga. The garrison of Corfu makes no secret of the succour it grants to the insurgents.

Major Christachi, who commands the Albanese in the pay of the Republic of the seven Islands, is set off for Parga.—On the other side, the Republic of the seven Islands has demanded that Parga, Voniza, and Butrinto be occupied by the Russian troops; but although it is said, *the Republic of the seven Islands*, the Senate has nothing to do in the affair, although every thing is transacted under its name. [*Moniteur.*]

October 14.

Greenock papers of the 21st of August, containing London dates of the 16th and 17th of that month, are received at the office of the New-York Gazette. These papers came by the ship Factor, capt. Caldwell, arrived yesterday, and contain the following articles:

GREENOCK, August 21.—Since our last, very little has occurred of material importance. INVASION continues to to be the order of the day on both sides of the Channel.—The Emperor is embarking and disembarking on the one side; whilst our illustrious Commander in Chief is equally busy, in reviewing and setting in array, on the other.

It appears that the fleet under Lord Nelson, has been annoying the enemy near Marseilles. The attempt made by them, in their accounts, to disguise the fact, only tends to confirm it. He has also taken possession of the largest of the Hierres islands to the south of Toulon, with 1800 men, and 18 pieces of cannon, and established there an hospital for 600 sick sailors. The fleet off Admiral Nelson off Toulon, consists of 27 sail.

By the last Hamburgh Mail the following statement has been received of the force of the Russian Imperial Army: Exclusive of 12,770 invalids, it consists in the whole of 493,859 men, amongst which 42,919 are artillerymen; 70,884 soldiers in garrison; 219,125 field infantry; 59,733 cavalry; 2303 foot gards, and 3316 horse gards.

LONDON, Aug. 16—17.—Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelson, and a number of private letters are in town down to the 1st July, which state that the French fleet, are apparently ready for sea.

Dispatches were on Wednesday received at the Admiralty from Sir James Saumerez, at Jersey which state, that an expectation was daily entertained of an attack from the enemy, several movements having of late been observed to have taken place. Dispatches were also received from Admiral Thornborough, dated off the Texel, the 11th inst. The enemy remained nearly in the same position as they did when the previous accounts were transmitted.

Dispatches were on Wednesday received from the Brest squadron. The enemy, we learn, are still in the outer harbour, watching an opportunity to escape, which, if the elements do not interfere, we trust that the vigilance and seamanship of our squadron will never afford.

Some of our cruizers off the coast of Holland and Flanders last week looked into the Roads of Flushing and Ostend. In the former were thirty-four vessels of different descriptions; and in the latter fifty-six were counted, mostly gun-boats and cutters, as all the transports had been removed into the canal coming from Bruges, and their number could not therefore be ascertained. Information has been received, that forty-four more gun boats and flat bottomed boats, built upon the banks of the Moselle, had descended the Rhine, and were in the waters of Holland, and would probably in a week arrive at Flushing, to be fitted out there. An aid-de-camp of Admiral Verhuel had brought orders from Gen. Monnet, commander of the French troops in Zealand, to hasten the departure of all armed vessels, through the interior canals of Flanders. All neutral vessels from the Dutch harbors report, that the common opinion in Holland is, that Bonaparte intends to have the expedition undertaken soon; but at the same time, that his officers and men are no more so sanguine in their expectations of an easy conquest of this country, or speak with the same contempt of the nation of ship keepers as they did last year. Some superior officers, who have dared to remonstrate against a landing of an army embarked in gun-boats unprotected by men of war, has been broken by Bonaparte

The Bengal fleet, consisting of 7 ships, and estimated at 2,000,000*l.* is expected to arrive before the 1st of next month, and no apprehensions are now entertained for their safety.

The Marquis Wellesley has transmitted a notification of his design to quit Bengal early in the ensuing season.

The Court of Directors of the East India House have voted the following sums to the Captains, officers, and seamen of the China fleet, for their gallant conduct in beating off the French squadron under Admiral Linois:

Capt. Dance.		2000 guineas and a piece of plate valued at 200 guineas.	
Timens		1000 do 100 do	
Moffat		500 do 100 do	
Henry Wilson		500 do 50 do	
Farquharson		500 do 50 do	
Torin		500 do 50 do	
Clarke		500 do 50 do	
Menton		500 do 50 do	
Wordsworth		500 do 50 do	
Kirkpatrick		500 do 50 do	
Hamilton		500 do 50 do	
Farrer		500 do 50 do	
Pemiergrass		500 do 50 do	
Brown		500 do 50 do	
Larkins		500 do 50 do	
Lockner		500 do 50 do	
Chief Officers	150	Surgeons mates	50
Second do	125	Boatswains	50
Third do	80	Gunners	50
Fourth do	80	Carpenters	50
Fifth do	50	Midshipmen	50
Sixth do	50	other petty officers	15
Pursers	80	Seamen, ordinary	
Surgeons	80	men, and servants	6

Lieut. Fowler, passenger on board the Cambden, Captain Dance, for the services he rendered, 300 guineas for a piece of plate.

The value of the fleet thus saved, on an estimate thus made by the Super cargoes, including the private as well as in the public investiments, appear to be above 8,000,000*l.* sterling.

The Court in addition to the above bounty to the officers and crews, have resolved, that the usual gratuity of 20*l.* and a pension from the Poplar Fund, shall be granted to the nearest relative of the seamen who fell in the the action with Linois.

Wednesday night, Moniteurs to the 5th instant, but the bring very little intelligence, Bonaparte continued on the coast as late as the 1st inst. reviewing the troops destined for the invasion of this country; he was at Ambleteuse on that day.

It is stated in the Moniteur of the 4th, that Ibrahim Bey, at the head of the Mamalukes, had made himself master of Beuine and Old Cairo.

Private letters have been received by the Hamburgh Mail, which state, that the French, having failed in their attempts to raise a Loan in Bremen, had actually blockaded that City, and had threatened, if the money was not immedietely advanced, to raise it by Military execution.

It has been the invariable practice of the French since the revolution, to maintain their armies at the expence of other states, and the different governments of France have, when plunder was to be obtained, made very little difference between enemies, neutrals or allies.

Application has also been made to the city of Lubeck for a loan which has been refused. These outrages of the French must accelertae that confederacy of the Northern Powers of which Bonaparte seems to feel such an apprehension; and the circumstances of Louis XVIII. having left Warsaw leads us to suppose that the Emperor of Russia will take a decided part against France.

Accounts from Genoa state that Admiral Nelson has captured and burnt five Genoese merchant ships near Marseilles, and that the largest of the Hieres Islands, to the south of Toulon, has been taken.—The English have established an hospital there for sick sailors.

The king of Sweden is arrived from Pilnitz.

Bonaparte is expected at Antwerp.

His Majesty sets out for Weymouth in a few days, at which place he will be attended by the yachts now on the river, and by a frigate or two.

Oct. 16.

From Martinique.—By the politeness of capt. Dockendorf, we are favored with a Martinique Gazette of Sept. 18, from which we extract the following honorable testimony of the humane and generous conduct of the public officers, and the inhabitants of St. Pierre's, to the sufferers from the tremendous hurricane, in the early part of September. In our paper of yesterday we gave a particular detail of the vessels injured.

ADDRESS

Of the Captains and Supercargoes of the vessels shipwrecked at St. Pierre's, to the Captain General and Colonial Prefect at Martinique.

The undersigned, masters and supercargoes of vessels cast away in the river of St. Pierre, in the late violent storm, beg admiral Villaret Joyeuse, captain general, and M. D'Aussat, colonial prefect of Martinique, to accept their most unfeigned thanks, for the generous assistance they have experienced from them in their distress, and for the exemption of duties on their cargoes.

We pray them to be assured that their kindness will never be erased from our memories. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our grateful acknowledgements to the merchants and inhabitants who kindly opened a subscription for our relief, the liberality of which afforded a most seasonable assistance to ourselves, and our crews. We also beg leave to present our gratitude to all those persons who have offered us their individual assistance.

SIGNED—James P. Watson, (officer of the United States navy) John Selby, Jeremiah Goodrich, John King, Joseph Coleman, John Moulton, Caleb Smith, H. I. Amilung, Robert Mott, D. Wacker, N. Meugil, Enoch Hubbard, George M'Calmont (of Philadelphia) John Bacon, Samuel Hutchings, Thomas Baker, Henry H. Downs, J. T. Clarke.

St. Pierre's, (M.) Sept. 12, 1804.

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE RE-PUBLISHED, BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

COURTNEY's

LAST EDITION OF HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

With an additional number entirely NEW.

William Jones,

OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

Neil McCoull,

OF RICHMOND,

BEING appointed to settle the business of ROSS & FORD, the collection of debts devolves on NEIL McCOUL, who requests those indebted to come forward and give assurances when payment may be expected—as it is his duty to commence suits immediately against those who do not.

WILLIAM JONES.
NEIL McCOULL.

Richmond, October 17, 1804. 2w.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36*s* cash.
Wheat,	7*s* to 8*s* do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42*s* to 43*s*6 do.
Old do. do.	37*s*6 do.
Corn,	36*s* to 37*s*6 do.
Hemp, (clean)	50*l* to 55*l* do.
Iron,	33*l* do
Whiskey,	3*s*9 to 3*s*6 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2*d* do.

Lately departed this life, in Amherst county, in the 22d year of his age, PATRICK HENRY, a son of Patrick Henry, deceased, late of Charlotte county—His death was sudden, and is ascribed to the rupture of a blood vessel. He was truly an amiable and promising young man.—He has left behind him a widow and a number of relations and friends, who greatly deplore his loss.

Col. BURR set out from this city on his way to the seat of government on Friday the 5th inst. We understand his early departure was owing to a desire of taking his seat in the senate at the opening of the session.

(*Savannah paper.*)

The session of Congress commences on Monday the 5th of next month.

An inhabitant of Pau, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, in France, has discovered a method by which the sun may be examined without injuring the sight. He has himself examined it, and through the same medium has shown it to others. It turns incessantly on its axis, and the parts of its surface are more brilliant the more remote they are from its poles, so that its equator is the most splendid part. It revolves with rapidity beyond calculation, but which is supposed to be about an hundred times in a minute. Picot, the astronomer, who has made this discovery, is persuaded that this very rapid rotation of the sun furnishes a simple and more natural explanation of the movements of the planetary world. He proposes the following as a theory for the consideration of abler men: "As the sun revolves with great velocity, it must give motion to a quantity of ether through a distance proportionate to its density, its magnitude, and above all, to the rapidity of its situation; this distance must consequently extend far beyond the Georgium Sidus of Herschell.

"The bircular movement which the ether must necessarily make, must communicate itself to the planets, the atmosphere of which it surrounds:—and as the motion of the ether must be the more rapid the nearer it is to the sun, it follows, first—That the planets will be driven round the sun with a velocity which will be in the inverse ratio of their distance.

"Second—That as the atmosphere of each planet will be acted upon by a movement more rapid on the side which is next to the sun, that on that which is opposite, the planets must make revolutions in themselves, presenting successively the whole circumference of their orbs to the sun."

Letters are received from France, by which we are informed, that M. Pichon, charge d'affaires and consul general of France in this country, has been lately appointed by the emperor a member of the legion of honor.

(*Ph. True Am.*)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's county, to a friend in George-Town, dated October 7.

"Notwithstanding the sanguine expectations of the democrats in this county, originating no doubt from a confidence in their intrigues and indefatigable exertions to delude our good citizens, and prejudice their minds against those principles which they have always supported—they have totally failed in obtaining their object, and their hopes of celebrating a victory, which they were no doubt prepared for, have been completely blasted. Their "Liberty and Equal Rights for ever," which headed their tickets, would not do. Federalists have not yet forgotten Washington and Adams—nor are they to be gulled by such arts as led France to despotism, and Bonaparte to the Imperial diadem. You have below a correct statement of the Polls:

FEDERAL.

John Campbell, Congress,		631.
Ralph Neale, Jun.	637	ASSEMBLY.
Williford Neale,	629	
William Hebb,	628	
Luke W. Barber.	627	

"St. Mary's—Liberty and Equal Rights for ever."

Ticket—DEMOCRATS.

Barton Tabbs, Congress,		1
William Thomas,	270	ASSEMBLY.
Philip Ford,	260	
John Reeder,	251	
Thomas Barber,	249	

HUZZA! HUZZA! For "Liberty and Equal Rights for ever.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen. Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. tN20

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN

Clara Horton, Plaintiff,

AND

Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Robinson, Plaintiff,

AND

Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Hanson Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullet not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 29th day of September, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plf.*

AND

Moses Austin & Company, *Dfts.*

THE defendants, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the court this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated.

Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stockholders pay on the sixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 2aw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE

VIRGINIA CONVENTION,

ON THE ADOPTION OF THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.

It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

ALMANACS

—*For* 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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Poetry.

RETIREMENT—*By Dr. BEATTIE.*

When in the crimson cloud of Even
The lingering light decays,
And Hesper on the front of heaven
His glittering gem displays;
Deep in the silent vale, unseen,
Beside a lulling stream,
A pensive youth, of placid mien,
Indulg'd his pensive theme.

Ye cliffs, in hoary grandeur pil'd
High o'er the glimmering dale!
Ye woods, along whose windings wild
Murmurs the solemn gale;
Where melancholy strays forlorn,
And woe retires to weep,
What time the wan moon's yellow horn
Gleams on the western deep:

To you, ye wastes, whose artless charms
Ne'er drew ambition's eye,
Scap'd a tumultuous world's alarms,
To your recreats I fly.
Deep in your most sequester'd bower
Let me at last recline,
Where solitude, mild, modest power,
Leans on her ivy'd shrine.

How shall I woo thee, matchless fair!
Thy heavenly smile how win!
Thy smile that smooths the brow of care,
And stills the storm within.
O will thou to thy fav'rite grove
Thine ardent votary bring,
And bless his hours, and bid them move
Serene on silent wing!

Oft let remembrance sooth his mind
With dreams of former days,
When in the lap of peace reclin'd,
He fram'd his infant lays;
When fancy rov'd at large, nor care
Nor cold distrust alarm'd,
Nor envy, with malignant glare,
His simple youth had harm'd.

'Twas then, O solitude, to thee
His early vows were paid,
From heart sincere, and warm and free,
Devoted to the shade.
Ah, why did fate his steps decoy
In stormy paths to roam,
Remote from all congenial joy—
O take the wanderer home.

Thy shades, thy silence, now be mine,
Thy charms my only theme;
My haunt the hollow cliff, whose pine
Waves o'er the gloomy stream,
Whence the sacred owl, on pinions grey,
Breaks from the rustling bough,
And down the lone wave sails away
To more profound repose.

O, while to thee the woodlark pours
Its wildly warbling song,
And balmy from the bank of flowers,
The zephyr breathes along;
Let no rude sound invade from far,
No vagrant foot be nigh,
No ray from grandeur's gilded car
Flash on the startled eye.

But if some pilgrim through the glade
Thy hallow'd bowers explore,
O guard from harm his hoary head,
And listen to his lore;
For he of joys divine shall tell,
That wean from earthly woe,
And triumph o'er the mighty spell
That chains his heart below.

For me no more the path invites
Ambition loves to tread,
No more I climb those toilsome heights,
By guileful hope misled;
Leaps my fond fluttering heart no more
To Mirth's enlivening strain;
For present soon is o'er,
And all the past is vain.

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS, and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upon the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same [illegible] among them the famous horses Dragon and [illegible]

JOHN HOOMES.

[illegible] Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (Nov 13.)

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes:
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, *No.* 134, *South Sixth-street*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, *No.* 16, *Bud-street*,
} Commrs.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c. Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flat tant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr. Burr's store. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal master and his assistants.

The school is provided with Globes and Maps, for the use of the lower classes; with Telescopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philosophical Apparatus, for making the usual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elastic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Trustees have been highly pleased with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe must greatly increase the utility of the institution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a course of Lectures on the Laws and Constitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the first Monday in December, and continue until the last of the succeeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage.

JOHN SMITH,

President of Trustees.

September 21st, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the courthouse, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser taking bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a farther security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law3t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

To be Sold,

AT the late dwelling place of EDMUND PENDLETON, deceased, in the county of Caroline, on THURSDAY the first day of November next, all the STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and LIBRARY of BOOKS, belonging to the deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond, with approved security, to

EDM: PENDLETON, Executor.

September 28th, 1804. 3t.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on Thursday the first day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Jacob Wheaton, dec.

ALL the stock on hand, consisting of a variety of TIN and COPPER WARE, Coppersmith's and Tinman's TOOLS, OLD METAL, one complete TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

And on the following day, will be offered for sale, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Wheaton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the deceased.

Six months credit, with approved security, will be allowed for all sums, above Ten Dollars, and cash for all sums under.

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, October 11, 1804.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

The Subscribers

Have commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Fisher, under the firm of

FISHER & LESUEUR:

They offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

On the usual terms.

JAMES FISHER.
JOHN L. LESUEUR.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. 3w

☞ JAMES FISHER hopes those persons indebted to him will make payments immediately, as the nature of his business will not admit of further indulgence.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber-House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. Saunders,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed.

Chancelor H. Saunders.
Tarlo. Saunders.

Richmond, October 8th, 1804. o w2m

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND.

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*, the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w*